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Morse Says He'll Call Lemnitz

United Press International
Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D-Ore.) said yesterday his Latin American Subcommittee will summon Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer and another top Pentagon official to tell what actually happened during the ill-fated Cuban invasion.

He made the announcement after State Department adviser Adolf A. Berle referred many of the Senate Subcommittee's questions on the invasion to the Pentagon.

According to Morse, Berle told the Subcommittee behind closed doors that "many of those questions would have to be directed later" to Pentagon witnesses.

Lemnitzer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Assistant Defense Secretary Paul H. Nitze will be asked to give secret testimony. They probably will appear later this week.

Berle spent 2½ hours before the Subcommittee. Morse, who has been critical of the Kennedy Administration's handling of the findings, said the panel is seeking a "briefing" on the invasion attempt. He rejected the idea that the Senate group is conducting an investigation of the unsuccessful anti-Castro move.

Possible witnesses have included Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen W. Dulles.

Morse said the group also will hear testimony from American newsmen, Henry Raymond of United Press International, and Tad White of the New York Times.

No date has been set for their appearance.

Raymond, a long-time United Press International expert on Latin America, was jailed by the Castro regime during the invasion attempt. Szulc also has had wide experience in covering Latin America.

Morse said the Subcommittee might invite other correspondents with Latin American experience at subsequent meetings.

At yesterday's hearing, Berle, head of the Kennedy Administration's task force on Latin America, said the invasion attempt had some "plus" factors.

According to Morse, Berle

said the attempt had "isolated the hard-core Communists in various parts of Latin America" and "brought them into the open."

Morse quoted Berle as saying the situation had made the rest of Latin America aware of the extent to which Cuban Premier Fidel Castro had linked his fate to the Communist cause.

In addition, Berle told the Senators that Cuba's long history of uprisings against tyranny did not seem to support the theory that some Cubans would bow indefinitely to Castro's pro-Communist regime.